

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

FOR

DANL. BRADFORD.

Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

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LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be

post paid, or they will not be taken out of office.

ADVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1 50; three

months \$4; six months \$7 50, twelve months

\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative,
INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
of GERMANY,

IS astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by Physicians in every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations, of any ever prepared by human hands, obtained equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms—*a* medicine of more value to mankind, than the united treasures of our globe.

The MATCHLESS SANATIVE is in phials of half an ounce.

Dose for adults one drop, for children half a drop, for infants one fourth of a drop.

Price \$2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor DAVID S. ROWLAND, to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them with the Matchless Sanative, which can be had at his Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, where further evidences of its efficacy will be exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small supply (72 Phials,) but shortly expects a quantity sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should be lost by those labouring under this most dreadful of all diseases, least the present supply should be parted with before the reception of another.

As an evidence of the high repute in which the Matchless Sanative is held, the following extract is given from the Boston Morning Post.

It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelick of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

[The unequalled reception with which it has met, speaks more than volumes in its favor.—Already has its list of Agents in America, in the short period of three months, swelled to the goodly number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, (mostly Postmasters,) who have voluntarily applied for agencies from different sections of the country, or else kindly forwarded responsible names as agents, in cases where it was inconvenient for them to act in that capacity—and new applications are daily pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of New York.

Testimony No. 2.

Dr. S. Rowland,—Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I had stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still, as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who knew her remarkable case, that she over her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it salved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are as liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

Notice.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chin & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, Jan. 2, 1838.

THIE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of May next.

And those Stockholders who are in default for Instalments due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feb. next, then steps will then be taken to forfeit their Stock in the manner prescribed by law.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chin & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods.

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assort'd, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as of the

T. N. GAINES

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

S. B. Vanpelt

WILL continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK. And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

ISAAC COOK.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

JAN. 18, 1838.—3-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, and to BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same on or before the 10th February, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those failing to comply, will find their accounts and notes in the hands of officers for collection.

JOHN B. TILFORD.

Jan. 25, 1838.—4-tst Mar.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the choice of two well proved JACKS: Also, a large young STALION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring.

The purchaser can have

time, giving good security for purchase money.

M. FLOURNOY.

7 miles north of Lexington.

Jan. 11, 1838.—2-tf.

OLD ESTABLISHED

Clothing Store.

MAIN ST, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

FOUR DOORS FROM FRAZER'S CORNER.

FRANCIS WEAVER

HAS always on hand every article wanted by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the stock consists of the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK

COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING

CLOAKS; GOAT'S HAIR CAMLET BOS-

TON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX

COATS; JEANS FROCKS, COATEES &

WALKER'S CELEBRATED STOCKS, SHIRTS,

SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS;

Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY JEANS, either by the Piece or Pattern.

JAN. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Fayette county

on the 17th January, 1838, a Negro Man who calls himself

CHARLES HUNDLEY,

As a runaway, and says he is to

be free on the 1st of August next;

that he is bound to his uncle, CHAS. FREEMAN,

man of color, to learn the Black-Smith trade.

He states that his uncle lives with

FREEMAN BRIGGS, in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles

of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 10

inches high, very black, and had on blue mixed

jeans coat, black cassimett pantaloons, and white hat. The owner, (if any,) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. B. MEGOWAN,

Jailer of Fayette county.

Lex. Jan. 27, 1838.—5-16.

From Johnstone's Magazine.
THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

By a bleasin' peat fire, on a cauld winter night,
Wi' a tankard beside them, fu', reamin', an bright,

A carle perusin' the Chronicle column,

While another was thumblin' an auld tattered

volume.

Quo' the tane to the tither, "That newspaper

squad,

Wi' their blarney and bluff, wad drive honest

folks mad;

Here's a daft rigmarole about Union repealin,

An' the march o' ane Intellect up to the Hielans,

Now, Rab, though I'm nae smashin' scholar,

ye ken,

Yet I've surely my senses, like maist ether men;

An' had aught o' the Hielandmen heard o' the

nigger,

We wad certainly ken'd it frae Duncan McGregor.

gotor.

Hi wanger ineth,

But wi' a guinea its naething ava,

But some poir poachin' body's that'll bilkit the

law,

And to save his bit cra

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1838.

The "Rockercker" shall have a place in our next.

A letter from Mr. A. F. Shepard of Georgetown, Ky., informs us, that young Mr. Lown, of whom we asked information in our last, died at the house of Mr. Thornbury, in Scott county, about the 18th of June last.

The House of Representatives of the United States has passed resolutions vacating the seats of all the members of that body from Mississippi. The final vote stood, ayes 118, noes 116.

A slip of the Baltimore American of the 9th inst. gives London dates to the 4th January.

The Cotton market had become heavy. An immense military force was about being sent to Canada.

There was a great fire in London on the 28th December on Davis Quay, opposite the tower. Loss estimated at \$300,000.

The Baltimore Theatre and Circus were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 3d inst., with about 50 of Mr. Cooke's Circus horses. Loss very great and not easily repaired.

The Western Sun of 3d February, states, that the branch of the State bank of Indiana, at that place, (Vincennes,) was broken into, and robbed of two or three thousand dollars specie.

Most Diabolical.—We have never met with a *hoax* so villainously iniquitous, as the one, which we copy from the New York Evening Post of the 3d Feb. It seems to have been evidently designed to destroy the credit of our banks, our merchants, and in fact our whole city; as well as to produce distress in the bosoms of our citizens who might happen to be absent from home in the eastern cities. In our own right, and on behalf of our respectable merchants, and all the citizens of Lexington, we call upon the Editor of the Post, to obtain from his "friend," the name of the writer—who is so desirous of warning the New York Merchants—and that he sends forth his name through the press, that it may be borne on the four winds of Heaven.—Justice demands this from the Editor of that able and respectable print.

"A query, we inserted in our last has, very unexpectedly and, entirely unintentionally (on our part) thrown our friend of the Kentucky Gazette into TERRIFICS, if we must judge from his torturistical upfleers. We have been informed that, (the present constitution remaining) the Editor of the Gazette will be high sheriff about the year 1857 and he is now next neighbor to 61 years.—Thus we would say there is but little hope for him. As to his allusion to avarice—we have to say, we have never been so gripping as to make book auctions of our exchange list, only we sell the Gazette to the picturemen."

The above is from the last Frankfort Argus, and whenever we obtain a translation of it into common sense, we may possibly, but not probably, take further notice of the article. We will now only observe, that the Editor of the Gazette has a large family of children, which must be supported if not educated. He cannot boast of the long list of subscribers, with their bank bills flowing in to sustain him; but when he barteres the Gazette, worth, at the lowest price, two dollars and fifty cents per year, for other papers, even the Argus, he does not consider it an avracious course, to endeavor to pass them off to the best advantage—and most of the files were purchased, for preservation, on account of their contents; but the price, which the Argus brought, (being only 12½ cents,) has convinced him, that in future, it would be a saving, instead of filing the sheet, to hand it over to whoever might be disposed to accept it, to be used as he should think it deserved.

The following article is copied from the Paris Citizen in the Lexington Intelligencer of Tuesday:

"We learn from the Lexington Intelligencer, that the Messrs. Walkers of Richmond, Ky. have brought forty-nine suits against the Northern Bank, in the Fayette Circuit Court, for failing to redeem its notes for specie. The amount sued upon is about \$5,000. If the gentlemen will withdraw their suits and pay the costs, they may bring their money to old Bourbon, and loan it for as much per cent. as they can obtain from the bank. Had they not been disposed to be spiteful, they might have made one suit subserve their purpose."

Now we would ask the learned Editor of the Citizen, if the Messrs. Walkers should take their money to "old Bourbon," and lend it to him or any other citizen, "for as much per cent. as they can obtain from the bank," and that the said Editor or any other, should, like the

bank, refuse to pay, how much they could recover by law?

And we will wager him two crowns to an egg, that the bank attorney, in defending the suits brought by the Walkers, will have too much respect for his legal reputation to urge that they should have brought *but one suit* on the forty-nine notes which they held, for the payment of which the bank refused to enter into any arrangement.

A communication signed *Vindex*, is received containing animadversions on the Northern Bank, the Branch Bank of Kentucky, and certain individual citizens. We are not fully apprised of the correctness of all the positions assumed by the writer, nor has the author entrusted the Editor with his name.

In another article it will be seen, that we have demanded of a New York Editor, the author of a most villainous letter from Lexington. What will be the predicament of that Editor if he should have relied upon an anonymous or fictitious correspondent, and thus did such great injury to our city, without the ability to point the finger of indignation to the incendiary, whose brain concocted the article?

Although some of the facts alluded to by *Vindex* are known to us others are not, and we are unwilling to be responsible for assertions, of the truth of which we have no knowledge—and we deem it unmanly in any author, to endeavor to place an Editor in this unpleasant dilemma.

We have never, during our whole editorial career, which commenced in 1798, surrendered the name of a Correspondent without his approbation—but there must be reciprocal confidence.

Virginia Editorial Convention.—A convention of Editors was held at Richmond Virginia on the 17th January when THOMAS RITCHIE was chosen president, and William M. Blackford, Secretary. From Mr. Ritchie's address, on taking the chair, we copy the following, which, we hope, will make some impression on Editors in other states:

"And why is it, gentlemen, that our profession does not occupy that station in society to which it is entitled? Let us not disguise the fact. It is our own fault. No maxim is more true, than that he who would have the respect of others, must show that he respects himself.—We have descended to abuse each other in a manner that has lost the respect of the world. We misrepresent each other's motives—we heap opprobrious epithets upon each other's heads—we do not recollect that violence is not energy, and that virulence is any thing but dignity. How can we expect to be treated as gentlemen, if we do not conduct ourselves as gentlemen? Each one says indeed, that it is not his fault. He tries to justify himself by pleading self-defence. But wheresoever be the fault, the effect is undeniable, that in this eternal warfare of attack and of recrimination, the press has lost much of its dignity, and much of that moral influence which it would have a right to claim, and would unquestionably command, in a free and enlightened country. The mischief does not stop here. The lewdness of the press insensibly lowers the tone of private manners, and infects the character of our public councils. In this respect therefore the interests of society, as well as the reputation of its conductors, demand a thorough reform."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our city has been at considerable expense to furnish Engines, Hose, &c., &c., and many of the citizens are attentive and active not only to keep up the several companies now organized, but to exert themselves whenever their services are required, at fires; but if the Israelites could not make bricks in Egypt without straw, no more can our Companies put out fires without water; and on this ground the guardians of our city—I mean the Mayor and Council, are very censurable. The pumps on the streets are either out of order or kept in order by the few who feel some interest in this important matter; and again, there are about one third of the houses in the city destitute of buckets, notwithstanding the high salaries paid to men to attend to our wants in these respects. We had reported some of these facts to Corporal Trim, but whether he or Mentor is in fault, or whether their printer is a ruffian, or being arraigned for contempt of Court, we are unable to say at this time, but shall look further into the subject—but, that there is great neglect, both in the Corporal and his associates—as also in the Mayor and Council, none can doubt. We hope, however, that if he or my Uncle Toby should be compelled to send to the Moon for a printer—they will find some lunatic there who is not afraid to tell the truth—and be able also to import from that region some Councilmen and City Officers who will do better for us than our present police do. If the Gazette will give this an insertion, it may benefit the City as well as oblige

OUR FIREMEN.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford:—When the brow becomes silvered with the snows of many winters in the evening of life, the mind, no longer lured forward by bright anticipations of a personal, temporal character for the silver chord of life must soon be severed, loves to rove among the scenes of the past, and to trace back, step by step, the various events in which we par-

ticipate, or which gave tone and character to the days of our vigor. Fifty years makes a great difference in the appearance and condition of our Kentucky. The busy actors in these trying scenes of her life-struggle are nearly all gone—my palsied limbs in the language of impotency, tell me I shall join them soon, in the world of spirits,—yet a solicitude for the permanent prosperity of our country is natural in one, who assisted to dispel the dark cloud that overhung our civil atmosphere, and hazarded his *little all* in the common cause of the "rights of man." The sword may achieve,—may defend—but knowledge is the strong hold to which the genius of our country points us, as a foundation to support the glorious structure of perpetual liberty. Increase the facilities for imparting instruction; bring education within the reach of all; let her genial ray enlighten the abode of penury as well as affluence, and we avail ourselves at once of the Archimedean lever that shall raise the destinies of our country to the highest summit of human attainment—let our citizens properly appreciate this subject and ACT, from that moment, our every institute bears the undying motto "estō perpetuo." To this end we will see our schools multiplied; we would see every city town and village decorated with such a nursery of literature and morality as our City School. May heaven prosper her; and may her every public exhibition speak as loudly in her praise as did the recent examination. SENEX.

From N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 3.

GREAT FIRE AT LEXINGTON.—It will be seen by the following letter, with a copy of which we have been favored by a friend, that a most destructive conflagration took place at Lexington a few days since, by which two banks and a large number of buildings were burnt.

Lexington, Jan. 26, 1833.

"Dear Sir—It is a duty (though painful,) to acquaint you with a deplorable misfortune which has befallen us. Last night about 3 o'clock the cry of fire was raised; our firemen ever prompt to the call, were up in as short time as possible. The flame was discovered bursting forth from the store-house belonging to the firm of Hunter, Hale & Harper, the most extensive dry goods merchants belonging to our once beautiful town; that square was entirely consumed, which is by far the most beautiful and valuable belonging to Lexington. The wind was blowing violently towards the court house and banks; Cheapside, leading directly to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was very soon enveloped in flames. Some portion of the goods and groceries were saved, but not as many as were consumed. The Northern Bank soon caught and was consumed, though the most violent effort was made to save it—about half their papers were lost—so violent was the wind that the fire soon reached the Branch Bank of Kentucky, and at the same time the Court House which now lies in ashes—but the Bank was only partially consumed. The loss is entirely incalculable and it is much heavier on the merchants than any other class of citizens. It is to warn your merchants, that I take the liberty through you, of informing them of the fact of our misfortune. In haste."

From the correspondence of the *Republican* of last evening, from Clarksville Jan. 23d, we learn that "a number of Indians (and negroes) are hovering around Fort King, 150 have been seen. Col. Snodgrass is there, with some Alabamians, as likewise Capt. Gai's company. They butchered some cattle close by, the other day, and now come with gun shot fearlessly."

Forgery Case at New York.—A case of forgery has been discovered in the city of New York, which has produced an extraordinary sensation. The plot was brought to light through the instrumentality of Mr. J. R. Sturges, upon whose authority a detailed statement of facts is presented in the New York Herald—from which we make the following abstract:

The names of the parties arrested are Pitcher Stearns, and Ames—the latter the forger.

The bank of Kentucky had their plates in the Union Bank of New York, and whenever the bank wanted impressions from them, the Cashier of the Union Bank received orders from the Cashier of the Kentucky to attend to having them executed and forwarded.

Mr. Sturges says—"About five months ago, I became acquainted with Pitcher, and having in view the opening of a store in Cincinnati, concluded to propose to him a partnership in case I met with success in negotiating a loan for a cash capital. My property being in Cincinnati, and money so scarce, I did not succeed. During the fall, Pitcher obtained from me several small notes, part of which, under false pretences, as I have lately discovered, and also endorsements to his creditors for an extension; his creditors as he informed me, promising to sustain him in making purchases."

A few weeks ago Pitcher introduced Sturges to Brown, whom he described as an influential man, a magistrate, bank director, &c., from Ohio, and stated he had a letter of introduction from P. Canfield to the Cashier of the National Bank—and that promises of pecuniary aid were made to him. In this way Sturges was induced to put induced to put into his hands \$5600 acceptances the day before he was expected to leave with Brown, 12th ult. They did not leave, as he said, because Brown had not completed his negotiation. He subsequently prevailed upon Mr. Sturges to loan him two notes of \$750 each, to send, (as he pretended) to Mr. Canfield on account of certain purchases of property—and on Thursday the 18th he made the important disclosure to Mr. Sturges.

He stated that Brown and Stearns had offered him \$1000 if he would go in disguised to a certain printer's and obtain for them \$3000 of the notes of Ky. Bank; that they dropped a letter in the post office, and that Stearns had been daily at the printer's watching to ascertain when they had finished the order, so that Mr. Scott should call and receive them—that they gave him \$130 to pay the printer, and that he had gone there the night before, dressed in a cloak and cap, and assumed the accent of an Irishman, or Scotchman—that the printer was a little suspicious, he thought, and he did not get them, but came off, the printer promising to leave them on Thursday evening at the Broadway House. Pitcher was dissuaded by Sturges from going to the printer's in the morning—and S. succeeded in getting from his possession \$1800 of the acceptances & one of his notes for \$120. The facts were disclosed to the bank by the father of Sturges on the 22d and it was agreed that the arrests should be deferred until S. could further secure himself. The printer gave up the plates and \$370,000 in notes which was the time first the printer had any communication with the bank in relation to Pitcher's having called.

"Brown was last seen by me," says Mr. Sturges, "on Thursday, 18th, about two hours or more before Pitcher made the disclosure to me—if Pitcher had obtained the bills, he was to take them over to Jersey City, as he informed me. On Friday morning when I met him, he said Brown had left town; had washed his hands of the affair, and advised him to do so, and that he accordingly had—that Brown told him he would remit him \$500 from Philadelphia, to enable him to pay my notes that were due, &c., &c.—and I was duped with this to wait two days longer—then he told me Stearns promised to give him money.

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Another letter of the 21st inst. (at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay,) says.—"Jumper with 11 warriors, 22 women and children 6 negroes and 24 women and children, in all 64, arrived here on the 19th. The Indians are on board a vessel, and will leave to-morrow for Fort Pike. The negroes remain here for the present.

General Jesup is now at Kissimmee. It is thought the army will meet, or have met at Fort Basinger. It is said that the Indians have located themselves on an island south of Ocho-chubbee."

Another letter says:—"Since the surrenders of Jumper and his warriors to Col. T. of which you have heard, Alatooga, with 16 warriors, had gone in to General Smith, who occupies a position still westward of colonel Taylor, both of whom have strong forces."

Since the above was in type we have seen a letter from Fort Lloyd, (of the 18th) which furnishes the following particulars:

There are now besides Gen. E's command including 2d Dragoons, (Col. Twiggs,) 500 Tennesseeans, and two companies of Alabamians—about 1200 mounted men.

From Col. Taylors post (Fort Basinger) 20 miles west of this, we learn that they have taken 600 head of cattle which with what they have taken, makes about 700 head—and ponies, about 140.

The Indians, I believe are down on the Oco-cho-bee, about three days' march from us. Gen. Jesup is here, and I hope we will "go ahead" at once and the enemy may be ours, for if we don't end the war very shortly, it will be futile to hope for its termination this winter, as it has rained two or three times lately, and I think three days more rain would render it too wet and misery to operate in this low country, now almost flooded with water."

From the correspondence of the *Republican* of last evening, from Clarksville Jan. 23d, we learn that "a number of Indians (and negroes) are hovering around Fort King, 150 have been seen. Col. Snodgrass is there, with some Alabamians, as likewise Capt. Gai's company. They butchered some cattle close by, the other day, and now come with gun shot fearlessly."

Thus was completed, a plan concocted by four or five accomplished rogues, to rob the bank note establishment of several millions of their note impressions.

Saunders, the chief of the gang, is a notorious counterfeiter. Every preparation was made. It was agreed to commit the robbery on Saturday night, set to work and sign a large amount of them, and start their confederates off to distant cities early on Sunday morning to get them into extensive circulation. While they were awaiting the arrival of the *geman* from the South to sign their notes, Saunders undertook to pass off some counterfeit bills of an old stock, and in consequence fell into the clutches of the "shoulder-tapping bairf."

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GARDNER'S CELEBRATED Vegetable Liniment.

THE most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Carks, Chafes, Kicks—and particularly in one instance for a valuable Horse which was so severely corked as to render him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe wound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no complaints.

HENRY P. POWARS.
Anderson Township, Ham. County, March 7, 1835.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

This may certify, that we have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, for various kinds of Sores and Wounds on Horses, and find it to exceed any other medicine that we have ever tried.

WM. WINTERS, JOSEPH BATES,
OREN FLAGG., GEO. SHELLY.
—Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Cheapside.

Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-tf.

THE TURF HORSE, COLUMBUS, BY OSCAR.

Having made arrangements with Mr. THOMSON, the owner of this thoroughbred Stallion and breeder of fine stock and race horses, he will make his next season at my farm, 24 miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, where every comfort and accommodation will be given that the country affords. All other particulars made known in due time.

G. E. GILLESPIE.
Jan 11, 1838.—2-2m.

CLOVER SEED:

100 BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD.
Jan 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cratty, Jr. & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS,

and shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U. S. A.
Dear Sir.—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come into use, and the public be thereby much benefited. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully hand it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poisoned—they became greatly inflamed and swollen—the pain which I experienced was excruciating. My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use, but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them cured by any common process. When by accident my horse was badly hurt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, told me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having sold out in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!!! I have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called "chopped hands." On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES CUTTER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1838.

NEWPORT, KY. July 29, 1834.

I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment; because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach-horses—the greater part of them became badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well.

Please also recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts Wounds or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. DOXON.

HAMILTON, O., June 8, 1834.

This certifies that I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following—such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetter and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores on my horses.

AARON ROLLINS.

CINCINNATI, July 24th, 1834.

Sir,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment; and pleased with the present opportunity, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, gall or chafe, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge. I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.

Yours respectfully,
GARRET DULHAGEN.

James Gardner.

CINCINNATI, July 12th, 1834.

This certifies that I have within about three months past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Liniment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, callosities or bunches caused by harness or saddle.—In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.

DEAR SIR.—It is with pleasure I hand you

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

O'REAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets.

THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;

COMPRISES a general and handsome as-

sortment of Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & o' the Green, Plain, Plaid, Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.

Super Silk, Velvet & Woolen VESTINGS, Gro-de Nan, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)

Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,

Huccoback, Birdeye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-KERCHIEFS,

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS,

Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colours)

GRO DE NAPS, HERNAN SILKS,

Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,

Super CHALLA SHAWLS,

Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,

Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,

PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO

SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes;

Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

The Fall and Winter Fash-

ions, for 1837,

of Gentlemen's Hats,

which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise a discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress,

As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperious as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-tf.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES!

He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his since thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-tf.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lex-

ington at half past 1 o'clock P. M.

H. MC CONATHY.

Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN.

LATE McCACKEN'

Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

His BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD,

Bed Rooms Comfortable,

HORSES,

WELL ATTENDED TO:

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accomodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-tf.

DOCTOR CHINN

Has again resumed the PRACTICE OF

MEDICINE. His residence is on High-Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs. DUNN & BOWMAN, next door to LEAVY & DODGE. Any message left with them in his absence, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.—62-3m.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.

James Gardner.

CINCINNATI, July 12th, 1834.

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S. LIPPENCOTT.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with

perfect success in the numerous cases which un-

avoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or

chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, cal-

loses, also tetter and ringworms. I have with

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